THE MECHANICS' BANK DIFFICULTY.

Curious Developements and the Mystery

EX-CASHIER EDHONDS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Solved.

dent and assistant cashier, and that under circumstances of ar affecting my character as to render it due alike to you and to myself, that I should make a full expose of all the causes which have produced this result.

I regret the necessity which compels me to utter the plain truths which I must speak. But this necessity is set of my seeking. It is forced upon me by the treatment I have received at the hands of those officers, and ay the regard for my own character, which is imperatively demanded of me.

I have valued my reputation very dearly, and to its preservation I have been but too profue to sacrifice the wishes of my friends, my own comfort and the opportunities of becoming rich which have been so frequent around me. Yet, with all these sacrifices, I have found myself driven from your bank with imputations on my integrity which, if true, render me unworthy the respect of any honorable man.

At first, it was imputed to me that I was a defaulter, and that I had caused large defalcations in your funds. This runsor flew in all directions, and found its way into he newspapers. Upon investigation it was found not only to be unitrue, but to have owed its origin to the assistant cashier.

Next, it was imputed to me by the direct authority of

Next, it was imputed to me by the direct authority of your President:—

Pirsto-That Mr. Edimonds has been in the habit of using the bank funds for his own personal advantage, which he has been also to do by the loose way in which the bank like all the old banks, keeps its accounts. The bank, it seems, keeps no ledger account of their temporary loans. The securities for these leans are kept in a drawer, under the care of the first teller, whe, when the securities are redeemed, puts the cash received as micrest into the same drawer, the accumulations of which are paid to the cashine monthly. This interest money, it is charged, Mr. Edmonds has pocketed for his own emidlument. This practice has obtained for years. The average monthly societie has obtained for years. The average monthly societie has obtained for years. The average monthly societie has obtained for years. The average monthly societies has obtained for years, the average monthly societies from this source is reckneded at \$129 per month.

The second teller has received the profits in domestic exchange of which he has kept a private memorandum for his way assisted in, but no hank books contain a record of the transactions. The cashier received this exchange monthly, but sundry excelles are given in the bank books, which amount to only \$250 more than these commissions alone, without regard the interest money received or short loans, which had been put into a chest kept by himself, as not intended for elevatation. This, it appears, he loaned to Messers. Dykers & Alisyme, who, en sir, Edmonds application, patd of a loan for that amount to the bank, and retormoved it from thin personatic. The bulls were, two years he loaned to Messers. Dykers & Alisyme, who, en sir, Edmonds application, patd of a loan for that amount to the bank, and retormoved it from thin personatic. The bulls were, two years the arteriary and to the second when the money was returned, no interest was credited to the bank.

Fourth—Mr. Edmonds appropriated to himself the reasumeration due

Fourth—Mr. Edmonds appropriated to himself the resumeration due to the bank for keeping the transfer books of the Canton and other companies.

It is to these charges, which are given to the world as
"official," that I am now to speak, and, if I have hitherto been silent—and perhaps silent too long—it has been,
as you will perceive, partly owing to circumstances
which I could not control, and partly because i had been
willing to repose upon the character which thirty
years of action as a banker in your midst has created,
and which I hoped would be sufficient to protest me against mere vague runners, that had so manifestly
their origin in had feeling, mental debusion or self interest. I might perhaps be content thus to repose still
longer, and trust to time to develope my ample justification, as I know full well it will. But I am painfully sensitive to any attack on my character, and even at the
hazard of being charged with egotism, I mast speak in my
ewn defence, and preserve, if I can, that reputation
which is indeed dearer to me than life.

Cruelly wounded as I have been, I have endeavored to
be patient, and will endeavor still to be so, and avoid all
annecessary recrimination, though the temptation to
wound in return is rendered almost tresistible by the
pain which has been so wantonly and gratuitously inslieted upon me.

1. Am I A EFFACITER?

I must speak of myself in censection with those affairs and the results which have been stained.

In me has been of any credit to me. I leave to others to say hew that may be, merely intending now to say that, compelled by the circumstances surrounding me, to feel that that task had devolved upon me, and forced, from ties, without any one to share them with me, I have acted—as I deemed it my duty to act—as if that task and its responsibilities had devolved upon me; and that conviction, whether well or ill founded, indusenced my whole action, during the whole of my connection with your limites that the tenth of the conviction, whether well or ill founded, indusenced my whole action, during the whole of my connection with your ment of the bank, and as to that, the remark is strictly the ment of the bank, and as to that, the remark is strictly made as a strain of the bank as always mite occupied with his affairs than yours. He was often engaged in and attention. He was too indire of purpose to be able to acy 'No,' when your interest imperatively demanded it, and that duty, with "distinguished consideration" and imperturable politeness, he always 'bowed' upon a bird's eye view of the whole concern; and even the during the most proper to the whole concern; and even the during the most proper to the strength of the my made the precision of my time, or how much additional babor it imposed upon me, or how difficult it frequently my office. Those cachiers alone, who have efficient and capable precisions of the bank. Unlike bank your work of the bank. Unlike bank your work of the bank and the other was another difficulty attending the business of the bank. Unlike bank your work of the bank and the provision of the bank. Unlike bank your work of the bank and the provision of the bank an

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The charge on this point has been presented in various forms.

§ 1st. In the Eccuring Post, as made by the president on the 7th August, it is as follows:—
That in the year 1522 Mr. Edmonds used \$12,000 of the old bill circulation, all in \$1,000 notes, which had been put into a chest kept by himself, as not intended for circulation. This, it appears, he cannot to application, below the second point of a found for the control of the point of a found for the control of the control of the point of a found for the control of the c

TESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1855.

The complete of the property of the complete of the

plained to 'he board, and, as on the occasion of my former complaint, I had informed the board that my self-respect forbid my remaining as your cashier it! was to be subjected to such treatment, so now, finding that no notice was taken of my former complaint, I retired from the bank and have not returned to it since.

In the mean time the assistant cashier, with the sauction of the pressident, preferred charges against me, the history of which I proceed to detail.

On the 18th of July the following was the letter sent to the board by the assistant cashier,—

New York, The sent of the mean state of the board by the assistant cashier.—

To the Dringtons or the Mediant's Bank of the Cirry of Naw York.

Gentleman—In consequence of investigations made by me, which investigations were commenced about the 20th of June last past, I charge Francis W. Edmonds, Cashier of sauk hank as follows:—

First—With using large sums of interest from the first teller of this bank, and items of exchange from the second toller, for a series of years, and appropriating a portion of said sums it is private use.

Second—With appropriating to his own purposes, instead of the benefit of this institution, as had been done up to May, 1851, the salaries received from the Rigeworth Company.

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known to the board. I suspected it was from the assistant cashier and demanded to know it. It was then read, and in the following words:—

Merchants' Barn, New York, July 24, 1855.

To the Fresident and Directors of Mechanics' Bark:
GENTISHEN—At your session yesterday, I offered but ittide additional evidence in the matter of charges made by me on the 18th inst., against P. W. Edmonds, cashier of this bank, believing that I had fully substantiated the several charges made; I adverted, however, to a portion of the evidence adduced on the 20th inst., which was in substance as follows:—

December 16, 1852, but only flow haltyne paid a loan of \$12,500—\$12,000 of which was paid in our old \$1,000 bills; first teleier says he has not paid such bills in a great while.

I find, gentlemen, that this \$12,500 is credited on our hooks. December 16, 1852, but no interest is credited thereon. I called this morning on Mr. A. for the check which paid this loan, and learned he had no transaction with us on that date. Heremembered, however, that P.W. Edmonds, some time in 1852 proposed, as he had an excess of private funds, to transfer this \$12,500 from the bank to himself, and on looking further into \$1,500 from the bank to himself, and on looking further into \$1,500 from the bank to himself, and on looking further into Alstyne's checks, I find the conversation of Alstyne and Edmotos must have taken place Cetaber 7, 1862, for in the margin of Abstyne's check solor of that date, is the following Paid F. W. Edmonds interest on \$5,000.

\$24 71.

Bo do, do, on 7,500.

\$106 50

"Sepi. 3. 5,000

16th December, 1852, as hereinbefore rolated, \$12,500 was credited on our books as received from John Alastme, but no interest. On that date, unquestionably, the cashier having paid the bank in old and mutilated \$1,000 bills, the principal took, tecording to an understanding with Mr. A., 7th October, 1852 the two loans of \$7,500 and \$5,000 as his own property.

Follow him up, gentlemen. When did he get pay from Mr. Alstyne? The latter's books say, 1853.

Nov. 25, paid Mechanics' Bank on \$12,500 loan, and took up 159 shares of Mahattan, \$7,500.

Again, from Mr. Alistyne's books:—

1864, June 2, paid Mechanics' Bank balance of loan of \$12,500 and took up 100 of Mahattan.

Interest at 6 and 7. \$7,000 on \$5,000 on

Frincipal.

\$5,000 00

Here you have the finale of the \$12,000 loan. If I had time, I might trace what the cashier did with this money. What think you now, gentlemen, of Mr. Edmonds! Ho is trilling with you, taking your and my valuable time, in the vain effort to establish his innocence. He is not innocent, gentlemen, but gifty of each and every charge made by me on the 18th inst.

I besech you, gentlemen, bring his matter to a close.

JNO. BURKE, Assistant Cashier, Mechanics' Bank.

At that necetting of the board, the charges were regarded as so frivolous, or explained, that all that they deemed it necessary to do was to appoint a committee "to endeavor to reconcile the difficulties between Mr. Edmonds and Mr. Burke."

On the 27th July, at a meeting of the board, that committee reported, and on their report the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the resignation of F. W. Edmonds, as eashier, endered on the 24th inst., be laid upon the table for further action, and that leave of absence begranted him for three manths, and the board express the hope that his relaxation from mental labor may lead to the re-establishment of his health.

Resolved, That his elavestigation that has just terminated.

uon, and that heave on absence begranted min to three months, and the board express the lope that his relaxation from menial labor may lead to the re-establishment of his heatth.

Resolved. That his allary be asspended from first of August next.

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Cn the 2d of August my resignation was accepted by the board, and thus was brought about the end which the predent and his assistant cashier had in view from the beginning, namely, my expulsion from your cashiership.

In the meantime, however, there were other steps taken which ought not to be overlooked.

The assistant cashier engaged himself for several days in running about the street, inquiring of dealers into my action, and so insinuating charges against me, that rumors of great defalcations in your bank got into the newspapers, and it was reported that I had absconded with half a million of your meney; and he was even seen standing on the steps of the Exchange, barcheaded, haranguing the by-standers in a most vehement manner. Public attention having thus been attracted to this matter, both he and the president found if necessary, in pure self preservation, to indulge in insimunting or making various other charges against me, and were compelled by the general opinion of the littleness of the whole matter, to swell it to up to a larger sum, even though they had to recort to "compound interest," to 'it is quite probable," 'I think," 'Mny belief is;' 'suppose we call it,' &c., &c., Your Frezident, without the sanction of the beard, and against their express injunction to silence, felt himself compelled, by the same necessity of self-preservation, to make two published statements—one of my resignation and the other, of the charges against me. Farly in the proceedings your president arowed himself hostile to Mr. Barke's appointment as my successory; et, as soon as my resignation had been procured, said the acceptance obtained, he became

This I obtained only on the 17th of August.

Amounts supposed to have been abstracted from the Methanics Bank by the cashler:—
From January, 1849, to October, 1844, the cashler received from the second teller all items of exchange collected by him, but did not credit anything on the bank books, 57 months, any at 125 per month, is 34, 426, and compound interest thereon to 184 August, 1856, say 13 years, is \$2,048.

In October, 1844, he paid in 862 50 in 1845, nothing, say 14 months, at 325, is 5250, less \$86 30 - \$235 80, and compound interest from int January, 1846, nine years seven months, \$226 50.

From January, 1846 to 1851, about \$550 per year, is credited on the books; it is quite probable that at least \$750 was annually received by esselver from second teller; if so, five years, at \$3, to \$1,750, and compound interest from August I, 1848, seven year, is \$1,660.

From January, 1851, to lat August, 1851, when a

The cachier paid into credit of interest during the above time, \$2,422 M. Call this square.

From Janury I, 1851, De Angelis having just then len, I think the draw loans system commenced. I shall not, at ell events, go further back than this Cook thinks he paid the cashler, \$150 monthly; my belief is, at least \$250 monthly was paid him on the average, being microst on loans, say to 184 January, 1855, 48 mentis, is \$12,000, and compound interest \$2,000.

From 180, January, 1855, to 1st July, 1856, at same rate, \$1,000, from which deduct what is now in draw counted by committee, \$2,00.

Salary from Usta and Schenectady Railcoad Co., from 1801 to 1853, two years, \$700, and interest compound, from May, 1852, to 1st of August, 1855, 20 months, \$115.

Salary Langeworth Co., two years, at \$230, \$1,000, with compound futerest from Nov. 1852, 33 months, \$238.

Friary from Canion C., two years at \$250, \$1,290, with compound futerest from Nov. 1852, 53 months, \$258.

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Salary Endewing for \$2,752 (5), paying on this memorandum check, but no interest; the bank function that \$252 (6); compound interest to bank functions the stay of \$25, paying on this memorandum check, but no interest; the bank functions of the stay of the stay

and compound interest. 173

1854. Dec. 29—The Atlantic Insurance Company paid
bim return premiums \$50, \$14 85, \$37 67, of
which none was credited.

1854. April 12—Had dott charged profit and loss on
our books, D. R. Peck and dimeon B. Jewett,
the loam was made without authority of the
bower, which more amount, \$521, and compound interest II years and a months, \$564.

It is difficult to get at the amount of our circulation
which has been used by inin; suppose we call if, on
the average, \$89,000 for only six years back; this
would amount to \$12,000, and compound interest for
three years would be \$2,855.

examine the circulation account thoroughly; my streetistation such the second not be thingers with the belief that the boak has so not been the proposed. The second of control of spinion that the eachier has made out of our old emission of bills senioning which could be be made by this incitingion.

I found this morning, a debth against an old emission of bills and on referring to find the voichers, they are not where oblits and on referring to find the voichers, they are not where oblits and on referring to find the voichers, they are not where of the control of the proposed of a month in function of the proposed of a month in function of the proposed of a month in function of the proposed of

bad not prevented it by my own action. My excessive schalitveness to consure—a weakness well known to your president—has prevented those gentlemen from doing not the justice their generous natures would have prempted. But amid all my suffering and trials, their confidence and sympathy have cheered me, and know long to be able to remember them with gratifude.

Figure 19, 1855.

OUR NOMPOLE CORRESPONDENCE.
NORPOLE, August 25, 1855.
Our citizens still continue to leave, and the gloom that Our citizens suil continue to leave, and the gloom that has been prevailing grows more dense. In proportion to the number at present here, we can but as knowledge that the disease is frightfully on the increase The following are the names, as far as I have been able to collect them, who have died since 12 o'clock yesterday.

Slave of Wm. Taylor.

Slave of Wm. Taylor.

Susan, slave of Wm. Gatewood.
Lucy Foreman, colored, aged 93.

Wm. H. Lohman, 72 Church street.

Fred. Robberts, National Hotel.

Sylvanus Lewis, 16 years, dying.

Mrs. Friedman, wife of Dr. Friedman.

Miss Harriett Fulgum, Bute street.

Mr. Hanbery, occupation on Union street.

Mark Mattocks, aged 25, Ferry Point.

Mary Welch, No. 6 Dodds lane.

Mary Hagwood, No. 7 W. Water street.

There are live or six others whose names I was anable to learn.

There are five or six others whose names I was manber to learn.

The Howard Association acknowledge the receipt of the following:—

\$000 from Philadelphia; \$100 from Charles Harris, and \$30 from Wm. T. Headrew, of this city; E. Wood, Elenton, N. C., \$25; \$100 from Washington city; B. Meyers, \$25; Wyydham Robertson, or Richmond, \$25; E. P. Nash, for visitives at Yellow Sulphur Springs, \$35; I.2; anonymous, \$25; cash, \$5. I. failed to state that the Association acknowledge!, yesterday, the receipt of \$1,900 from the Relief Committee of Haltimore, About 200 in all have been sent to the Naval Hospita from Portsmouth; about 80 present who are attached to the naval service. The doctors there consider of Dr. Minor, assisted by Drs. Harrison, Steele, and Walk.

Collector Z. T. Sawyor, of the Custom House, has fed from the discase, and the lepunty Collector has determined to remove the archives and deposits to Hampton (twenty miles from the city, in another district). A most singular place truly for the Custom House for the pri of Norfolk and Portsmouth!

Dr. P. Chairborne Gouch, of Richmond, arrived in this city on Weinesday, and vidited the siele on both sides of the water. He left yesterday for home.

Br. Watter, of Baltimore, arrived in this city on Thursday, and is at present stopping at the National.

Mr. J. D. Marks, of New Orleans, Mrs. C. S. Jones, of Washington, D. C.; Mins Elida Sypharal, of Richmoni, Va., and Mr. Thomas D. Beard, of Wilmington, Del., have officed their services to nurse the sick with the fever on Thursday evening, and now lies extremely low.

The Howard Association has sent to Savannah and Charleston for physicians and a telegraph operator.

The inhoracy evening, and now lies extremely low.

The Howard Association has sent to Savannah and Charleston for physicians and a telegraph operator.

Pris. Robert Thompson, John Morris and Piese, arrived here yesteday from Baltimore, and tendered their services to the Howard Association, which were most graie-fully received.

The officers and crew of t

cians have been taken to the United States Navai Hospital, while another practitioner has been stricken down by the pestilence. But one out of the three drug establishments in our midst is kept open—two having been closed for want of some one, we presume, to attend in them, their propelelors having left town. But in the midst of all the discouragements by which we are surrounded, we are not without the sympathies of our friends, both adjacent to us, and those who may be regarded as abroad. Help, substantial help, is pouring in front every quarter, in the shape of provisions and money, so that the laps of the poor and sufering of our remaining population are daily siled with the necessaries of life, by which their present existence is at least rendered comparatively comfortable. Our sister towns and eities, as well as New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, are nobly responding to the appeals of humanity, and call forth, in throbs of feeling, our corollal gratitude. We have, too, a few active men among us whoremain at their posts both of public duty and to administer to the wants of the needy and jug. One of these, we are pained to record, was stricken down on Monday afternoon, after a brief lilness. This man among us was Captain George Chambers. Active, energetic, benevolent, he had been engaged for days previously in superintending the removal of the siets to the Naval Hospital.—He now lies in the cold and silent grave!—Peace be to hin! He was a most useful public man, whose place cannot easily be supplied. We cannot neglect here to usane two of those who now remain among us, and who are actively engaged to ministering to the posts in this hours actively employed in respending to various letters from abroad, and in miristering to the wants of the needy. James 6. Hollady, Esq., has been a most useful citizen, theroughly sarless and indefingable in his humane exertions. Others of our citizens might also be named, who have an interest, the was considered to the Common Countil citizen, theroughly in the seven person

Where is Boston!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York has sent her thousands, and thousands tollow, to relieve want and alleviate suffering in Northick and Fortmouth. Hand in hand with her at thiladelphia. Laltimore, Richmond, Washington, New Orleans, and other clies. The laboring men of the navy yards have given each a day's support. Woman has volunteered to go from a distant State to give her services where the pestilence is raging like a prairie fire. Where is Deston? Where are her "solid men!" HOWARD.

Doston? Where are her "solid men!" HOWARD.

Obstuary.

Hon. Amanax M. Sconkermouse died at New Haven,
Conn., on Wednesday morning last, the 22d inst., after
an illness of several months. Mr. Schermechern was a,
native of Schemetady, where he graduated at Union College, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. Soon,
however, he engaged in banking, in which business he
afterwards became eminent. After a connection of some
years with a moneyed institution in Schemetady, he went
to Cherry Valley, where he was cashier of a bank. From
thence he came to Rochester, about twenty-five years
ago, and became President of the Bank of hiotroe, is
1848 he was elected to Congress from this district, and
re-elected in 1850.